

**BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 11-410

1 MARCH 1997



**PACIFIC AIR FORCES COMMAND
Supplement 1**

30 SEPTEMBER 1997

Flying Operations

PERSONNEL PARACHUTE OPERATIONS

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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Pages: 58
Distribution: F

This instruction implements AFD 11-2, *Flight Rules and Procedures*, and AFD 11-4, *Flying Activities*. This instruction prescribes the procedures and requirements for Air Force personnel conducting or performing personnel parachute operations. It sets responsibilities for commands and independent operating agencies who conduct parachute operations. Each major command (MAJCOM), Direct Reporting Unit (DRU), Air National Guard (ANG), Air Force Reserve (AFRES), and field operating agency (FOA) conducting parachute operations must ensure compliance with this guidance, and must send one copy of unit supplements to this publication to HQ USAF/XOOS, Washington DC 20330-1480. This publication applies to all active duty USAF forces. It applies to the Air National Guard (ANG) when published in NGR (AF) 0-2 and to United States Air Force Reserves (USAFR) when published in AFRESR 0-2, Vol 2. This instruction is affected by the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a. The authorities to collect and maintain records prescribed in this instruction are indicated below. The systems of records affected by this instruction are: Military Personnel Records System (F035 AF MP C) Authority: 10 U.S.C. 8013, Secretary of the Air Force: Powers and duties; delegation by Personnel Data System (PDS)(F030 AF MP A)(Authority: 10 U.S.C., various sections). Air Force Operations Resource Management System (AFORMS) (F060 AF A)(Authority: 37 U.S.C. 301a, Incentive Pay: PL 92-204; PL 93-570.

(PACAF) This supplement provides additional guidance for the development and implementation of the Personnel Parachute Program within the Pacific Air Forces for PACAF personnel parachute operations. PACAF's supplement applies to PACAF gained Air National Guard (ANG) units when published in the AGIND 2.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

(PACAF) This revision incorporates/adds to guidance formally published in MCR 55-41, Chapter 21 and Chapter 10, MCR 55-130, Volume 1, Chapter 10 and Volume 2, Chapter 3, AFR 55-40, T.O. 14D1-2-1-121, and FM 31-19.

AFI 11-410, 1 March 1997, is supplemented as follows:

PART 1—OVERVIEW	6
Chapter 1—INTRODUCTION	6
1.1. General.	6
1.1. (PACAF)This instruction is applicable to Air Force personnel when	6
1.2. References.	7
1.3. Waiver Authority and Exceptions to Policy.	7
1.4. Recommended Changes.	7
Chapter 2—PARACHUTIST POLICY	8
2.1. Basic Parachutist Policy.	8
2.2. Applicable to Whom.	8
2.3. Procedures.	8
2.4. Parachutist Duty.	8
2.5. Parachutist Ratings.	8
Table 2.1. Mandatory Requirements for Award of Parachutist Ratings.	9
2.6. Preparing Aeronautical Orders (AOs).	10
2.7. Termination of Parachutist Service.	11
2.8. Permanent Disqualification Actions.	12
2.9. Other Disqualification Actions.	12
2.10. Parachutist Duty Requalification.	12
2.11. Parachutist Position Validation.	12
2.12. Funding for Parachutists Requirements.	13
2.13. Permissive Parachute Jumping.	13
2.14. Awarding of Parachutists Badges.	14
2.15. Equipment and Aircraft Restrictions.	14

Chapter 3—USAF PERSONNEL PARACHUTE PROGRAM **15**

3.1. Program Overview.	15
3.2. HQ USAF Focal Point.	15
3.3. Personnel Parachute Program Objectives.	15
3.4. MAJCOM Parachute Programs.	15
3.5. US Air Force Academy Parachute Program.	16
3.6. ANG Parachute Program.	16
3.7. AFRES Parachute Program.	16
3.8. DRU and FOA Parachute Programs.	17

Chapter 4—PERSONNEL PARACHUTE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES **18**

4.1. Personnel Parachute Program Management.	18
4.2. Shared Responsibilities.	18
4.3. HQ USAF/XOOS (Directorate of Forces, Special Operations Division).	18
4.4. HQ USAF/SE (Chief of Safety).	19
4.5. HQ USAF/SG (Surgeon General).	19
4.6. HQ USAF/PE (Directorate of Programs and Evaluation).	20
4.7. HQ USAF/DPX (Directorate of Military Personnel Policy).	20
4.8. HQ USAF/LGM (Directorate of Maintenance).	20
4.9. NGB/XO.	20
4.10. HQ USAF/RE.	20
4.11. HQ AETC/TTRL (Technical Training Resources Lackland).	20
4.12. USAFA/34 OG/CC.	20
4.13. MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES, AND FOA PPPMs.	20
4.14. Commander of a Center, Group or Wing.	22
4.15. Squadron Commander.	22
4.16. Air Force Career Field Manager (AFCFM).	22
4.17. Airborne Forces Commander.	22
4.18. Team Leader.	23

Chapter 5—ACTIVITY AND MALFUNCTION REPORTING **24**

5.1. DoD Reporting Requirements.	24
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5.1. (PACAF)Until publication of AFJI 13-210, Activity and Malfunction reporting will be IAW AFR 55-40.	24
5.2. USAF Reporting Requirements.	24
5.2. (PACAF)HQ PACAF/DOTV will receive a copy of the report when drafted.	24
PART 2—QUALIFICATONS AND STANDARDS	25
Chapter 6—PARACHUTIST TRAINING AND CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS	25
6.1. General Training Requirements.	25
6.1. (PACAF)Qualifications/certifications, not covered by publishing of aeronautical orders, will be documented in the individuals OJT records.	27
6.2. Currency and Refresher Training Requirements.	27
6.3. Sustained Airborne Training.	28
6.4. Emergency Procedures Training.	28
6.5. Training/Currency Documentation.	28
6.5. (PACAF)Upon successful completion of Rescue JM training,	28
Chapter 7—CREW REST AND DUTY LIMITATIONS	30
7.1. Background Information.	30
7.2. Air Force Policy.	30
7.3. Rest Period and Duty Day Periods.	30
7.4. Parachutists Will Not Perform Parachute Jumps.	30
7.5. Waiver Authority.	30
PART 3—AIR FORCE PARACHUTING PROCEDURES	31
Chapter 8—STANDARD STATIC LINE AIRBORNE PROCEDURES	31
8.1. Static Line Procedures.	31
8.2. Exceptions to FM 57-220/T.O. 14D1-2-1-121.	31
8.3. Static Line Deployed Ram Air Parachutes.	32
Chapter 9—STANDARD MILITARY FREEFALL PROCEDURES	33
9.1. General.	33
9.2. Requirements and Restrictions.	33
Chapter 10—DROP ZONE PROCEDURES	35
10.1. General.	35

AFI11-410PACAFSUP1 30 SEPTEMBER 1997	5
10.2. Coordination for Use.	35
10.3. Drop Zone Support.	35
10.4. Tactical DZ Selection.	36
Chapter 11—JUMPMaster DUTIES	37
11.1. General JM Responsibilities.	37
Chapter 12—USAF PARACHUTE DEMONSTRATIONS	39
12.1. General.	39
12.2. Authority.	39
12.3. Personnel Qualifications.	39
Attachment 1—GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND TERMS	40
Attachment 2—DOD PARACHUTING PUBLICATIONS	43
Attachment 3—INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING AND MAINTAINING INDIVIDUAL JUMP RECORD FOLDER (JRF) AND AF FORM 922, INDIVIDUAL JUMP RECORD	47
Attachment 4—APPLICATION FOR PARACHUTISTS BADGE	51
Attachment 5—REQUEST FOR VOLUNTARY DISQUALIFICATION FROM PARACHUTIST DUTY	53
Attachment 6—REQUEST FOR REQUALIFICATION FOR PARACHUTE DUTY	55
Attachment 7—SAMPLE 24-HOUR PARACHUTE MALFUNCTION/INCIDENT REPORT	57

PART 1

OVERVIEW

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. General. This instruction outlines parachuting guidance and requirements for Air Force personnel conducting or performing premeditated parachute operations. This instruction is applicable for Air Force personnel when deviation from FM 57-220/TO 14D1-2-1-121 *Static Line Parachuting Techniques and Training*, and FM 31-19 *Military Free Fall Parachuting Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures*, are required. It is intended to provide a broad but comprehensive framework for standardizing Air Force deliberate parachute deployment operations. It provides the standards and restrictions pertaining to each major command (MAJCOM), Direct Reporting Units (DRU), Air National Guard (ANG), Air Force Reserve (AFRES), and field operating agency (FOA) conducting parachute operations. Use this publication in conjunction with aircraft flight publications and applicable joint, USAF and MAJCOM directives.

1.1. (PACAF) This instruction is applicable to Air Force personnel when deviation from FM 57-220/TO 14D1-2-2 *Basic Parachuting Techniques*, FM 57-230/TO 14D1-2-1-121 *Static Line Parachuting Techniques and Training*, and FM 31-19 *Military Free Fall Parachuting Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures*, are required.

1.1.1. Background. The Air Force has conducted parachute operations since its inception in 1947. Since that time service guidance has been focused towards the administration of jump programs rather than operational procedures. As a result, parachute qualifications, training, and skill upgrade procedures were not standardized or uniformly applied across the Air Force jump community. This instruction is intended to provide operational guidance.

1.1.2. Army parachute operations. The Army has primary responsibility for developing airborne doctrines, procedures, and equipment that are of common interest to the Army and the Marine Corps (DoDD 5100.1, 25 Sep 87). The Army is the primary trainer and has the largest requirement for military parachutists. Army doctrines and procedures for parachute operations, which are based on years of experience, provide a valuable source of information upon which to conduct military parachute operations. This instruction extensively utilizes these Army sources; however, they are not universally applicable to all Air Force operations.

1.1.3. The Air Force is tasked to develop, in coordination with the other Services, doctrines, procedures, and equipment employed by Air Force forces in airborne operations (DoDD 5100.1, 25 Sep 87). Air Force missions exist which require airborne procedures that are either not covered, e.g. test parachute programs in support of life support equipment development, or are not in accord with Army doctrine, e.g. rescue jump procedures.

1.1.4. This instruction addresses requirements, standards, and HQ USAF oversight of the Air Force Personnel Parachute Program (PPP).

1.2. References. The primary guidance for static line parachute training and operations is FM 57-220/TO 14D1-2-1-121, *Static Line Parachuting Techniques and Training*. The primary guidance for military free-fall parachute training and operations is FM 31-19, *Military Free Fall Parachuting Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures*. Drop Zone (DZ) surveying, establishment, marking, and operational procedures for USAF aircraft are contained in AFI 13-217, *Assault Zone Operations*. AFI 11-209, *Air Force Participation in Aerial Events* provides guidance and procedures for Air Force participation in parachute demonstrations. Joint/Combined parachuting operations conducted by United States Special Operations Command personnel are governed by USSOCOMR 350-2 and 350-3. Activity and incident reporting are contained in AFJI 13-210, *Joint Airdrop Inspection Records, Malfunction Investigations, and Activity Reporting*. **Attachment 2** is a listing of additional DoD parachuting publications which may be useful to gain additional information.

1.3. Waiver Authority and Exceptions to Policy. This instruction is directive in nature. It provides guidance to be used when Joint and inter-service procedures are not compatible with the mission or composition of the unit. Organizations requiring variance from procedures specified above (see paragraph **1.2.**) and/or this instruction require a waiver. Deviations occurring during mission execution should be reported to HQ USAF/XOOS within 24 hours if operationally/tactically feasible.

1.3.1. Waiver Requests. Forward waiver requests through the appropriate command channels to HQ USAF/XOOS with the following information in narrative format:

1.3.1. (PACAF) Forward waiver requests through command channels to HQ PACAF/DOTV for review and will be forwarded to HQ USAF/XOOS, as appropriate.

- 1.3.1.1. Procedure to be deviated from.
- 1.3.1.2. Circumstances which necessitate the requirement for waiver.
- 1.3.1.3. Impact of denial of the waiver.
- 1.3.1.4. Inclusive dates of the waiver period.
- 1.3.1.5. Specific location the waiver is to be granted for.
- 1.3.1.6. Units/individuals requiring the waiver.

1.4. Recommended Changes. Submit proposed changes through channels to HQ USAF/XOOS, 1480 AF Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1480 on USAF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication**.

Chapter 2

PARACHUTIST POLICY

2.1. Basic Parachutist Policy. The basic Parachutist rating signifies completion of formal specialized training and qualification to perform parachutist duty. Advanced ratings recognize specific experience as well as completion of additional formal specialized training.

2.2. Applicable to Whom. It applies to all active duty Air Force, Air Force Reserve (AFRES), and Air National Guard (ANG) personnel assigned to a designated Unit Manning Document (UMD) position that requires active jump status ("J" prefix AFSC or AFSC 1C2X1, 1T2X1, 13DX) and those individuals authorized to perform jumping on a permissive basis (see paragraph 2.13. of this instruction).

2.2.1. A member required to be placed on parachute jump status according to this instruction is entitled to hazardous duty incentive pay (HDIP) as prescribed in the DoD 7000.14-R, Vol 7, Part A, part 2, chapter 3, sections A and B (see paragraph 2.13. of this instruction).

2.2.2. Air Force parachutist policy in this instruction supplements the provisions of the DoD 7000.14-R, Vol 7, Part A.

2.3. Procedures.

2.3.1. Air Force members do not parachute from military or military contract aircraft unless authorized by an aeronautical order (AO) placing them on parachute jump status.

2.3.2. Once awarded the parachutist rating, any future assignment which would require the individual to be on parachute jump status, including additional training related to the member's parachutist rating, is a military duty which the member is required to perform.

2.3.3. Parachutists must meet AFMAN 48-123 medical qualifications and must maintain established professional standards, medical certification, and parachutists performance standards.

2.3.4. Individual Jump Record Folders (JRF) are used to maintain a permanent repository for: AF Form 922, **Individual Jump Records**, AF Form 1887, **Request and Authorization for Aeronautical Orders**, as well as other source documents affecting an individual's jump status or associated qualifications. See **Attachment 3** for additional instructions on using and maintaining the JRF.

2.4. Parachutist Duty. The following authorities may enter or withdraw parachutists from parachute jump status:

- HQ USAF/XOO.
- MAJCOM commanders or equivalents (DRUs, FOAs, etc. within the USAF and ARC).
- Commanders having, direct control over the Host Operations System Management (HOSM) office
- responsible for maintaining the member's Jump Record Folder (JRF).
- Commanders of Air Force units that conduct parachute jump activities.

2.5. Parachutist Ratings.

2.5.1. The USAF awards the parachutist rating to USAF members who complete an approved parachutist course (see [Chapter 6](#)). Note: The time spent in a training course leading to initial qualification as a parachutist (see paragraph [6.1.1](#) of this instruction) does not fulfill the time requirements listed in column B of [Table 2.1](#).

2.5.1.1. Personnel who meet the requirements for award of an Air Force parachutist rating must apply by letter in accordance with [Attachment 4](#) (awarding action is automatically accomplished for graduates of the USAF Academy course). The HOSM will maintain a copy of the member's application letter in the JRF. The HOSM office maintaining the member's JRF will publish the AO awarding the appropriate rating. The AO must specify the [Table 2.1](#) entry which establishes eligibility. In addition, the effective date of the order is the date individual met all applicable criteria in [Table 2.1](#).

2.5.2. JM Rating. A parachutist becomes a qualified jumpmaster (JM) by completing a formal JM training program (see paragraph [6.1.4](#)). Units will provide the member's local HOSM with documentation certifying that the member is JM qualified. The servicing HOSM will then publish an AO indicating the JM qualification in the remarks section of the AO.

2.5.3. Combat Jumps. Members may wear a bronze star for each combat jump accomplished. The star is centered on the parachutist badge.

2.5.3.1. Certify qualification for the combat jump award by letter to the servicing HOSM from the member's unit commander or designated representative.

2.5.3.2. Servicing HOSM offices will publish an AO awarding the bronze star for a combat jump. The remarks section must specify date and location of combat jump. The HOSM offices will post member's AF Form 922, Individual Jump Record, accordingly, after the jump is certified.

2.5.4. International Parachutist Ratings. Training provided by a foreign government can only lead to award of that government's badge. Such award does not constitute authority to award Air Force parachutist ratings. The MAJCOM/FOA, Director of Personnel, approves/disapproves acceptance of foreign decorations (e.g., Canadian Parachutist Badge).

Table 2.1. Mandatory Requirements for Award of Parachutist Ratings.

L I N E	A	B	C	D	E
	Rating (Note 1)	Months of Service and Formal Training (Note 2)	Number of Jumps (Note 3, 4, and 5)	Application Required	Other Requirements and Remarks
1	Basic Parachutist	See paragraph 2.4.1 and 2.14	5	Yes	Qualified in DAFSC 1C2X1, 1T2X1, 13DX or performing in J prefix DAFSC or as approved by MAJCOM and medically qualified

LINE	A	B	C	D	E
	Rating (Note 1)	Months of Service and Formal Training (Note 2)	Number of Jumps (Note 3, 4, and 5)	Application Required	Other Requirements and Remarks
2	Senior Parachutist	Jumpmaster qualified and on jump status for a total of 24 months with an organization assigned a parachute jump mission	30	Yes	Parachutist who are disqualified from parachute duty before fulfilling award criteria are not eligible for advanced ratings
3	Master Parachutist	Jumpmaster qualified and on jump status for a total of 36 months with an organization assigned a parachute jump mission	65	Yes	

NOTES:

1. For award of advanced ratings, parachutists must be on jump status.
2. To earn a month of badge credit, members must meet DoD 7000.14-R, Vol 7, Part A, performance requirements for that month. A month of HDIP entitlement normally equals a month of badge credit. Months need not be consecutive.
3. The 30 jumps must include: (1) Two jumps during the hours of darkness; (2) Fifteen jumps with operational equipment as prescribed by MAJCOMSs; (3) Two jumps with an operational unit that ended in an airborne assault or operational problem (real or training), or four test jumps with experimental equipment; (4) One night deployment performing Primary JM (PJM) duties; and (5) Seven jumps performing as PJM.
4. The 65 jumps must include: (1) Four jumps during the hours of darkness; (2) Twenty-five jumps with operational equipment as prescribed by the MAJCOM; (3) Five jumps with an operational unit that ended in an airborne assault or operational problem (real or training), or ten test jumps with experimental equipment; (4) Two night deployments performing PJM duties; and (5) Fifteen jumps performing as PJM.
5. Do not count non-military jumps towards an individual's total jumps.

2.6. Preparing Aeronautical Orders (AOs). Submit requests for AOs to enter parachutists into official parachute jump status to the HOSM office.

2.6.1. Commanders must certify eligibility for parachute duty. Certification includes verification of medical clearance (AFMAN 48-123), review of past parachute duty or training (ensure member has not been previously disqualified), and that a valid jump position exists on the UMD. Members who meet the requirements for award of an Air Force parachutist rating complete AF Form 196, **Data for**

Parachutist Rating (certified by operations officer), and apply for the award through channels to the appropriate commanders.

2.6.2. The HOSM office prepares AOs, assigning ASC 9E or 9D if the member is assigned to duty that requires both aircrew and parachutist qualification. Prepare AOs according to AFI 11-401. **Note: HOSMs do not establish ASC 9E for members who already have an ASC assigned. In such cases, include a statement in the remarks section of the AO that member is assigned to parachute duty.**

2.6.2.1. The member's availability for the requirement limits the effective period of an AO authorizing parachutist duty. The AO effective date will be the date:

2.6.2.1.1. The commander certifies the member for parachute duty.

2.6.2.1.2. Member is assigned to a designated UMD position that requires active jump status ("J" prefix AFSC or AFSC 1C2X1, 1T2X1, 13DX), or in training leading to award of rating, or attached to another US military unit requiring active parachute duty.

2.6.2.2. Publish a new AO to change a termination date. When the effective period of the order expires, remove the parachutist from parachute duty and assign ASC 06 (Conditional HDIP Flying/Jump requirement terminated). **Note: Aircrew members cannot log flying time when the purpose for flying is to make a proficiency parachute jump.**

2.6.3. The HOSM office prepares AOs for individuals authorized permissive jump status (paragraph 2.13.). The effective period of the order will not exceed 12 months and will indicate HDIP is not authorized.

2.7. Termination of Parachutist Service. Remove parachutist from parachute duty when the requirement no longer exists, their AOs are terminated, or they are suspended or disqualified. Since termination of parachute duty results in loss of incentive pay, provide as much notice as possible. The HOSM office, in coordination with MPF, must notify parachutists if termination of parachute duty is due to assignment actions. However, the commander must also advise the member and HOSM office if other cause exists to terminate the member's jump status.

2.7.1. Supersede AOs when:

2.7.1.1. The Air Force reassigns the member PCA or PCS to a position that does not require active jump status. In the case of losing HOSM office oversight, the gaining HOSM office ensures the AO is superseded on arrival. **NOTE:** Do not supersede an AO if the member is TDY and will return to parachutist duty on completion. (**EXCEPTION:** Operation Bootstrap).

2.7.1.2. The member retires or separates (include effective date of retirement or separation).

NOTE:

Publish a new AO to change the termination date for parachutist discharged and immediately re-enlisted without incurring a break in service. The new AO is not to terminate the previous order, but to extend its termination date. Therefore, the member can continue to credit previous jumps to meet DoD 7000.14-R, Vol 7, Part A jump requirements.

2.7.2. Disqualification. Commanders may disqualify anyone from performing parachute duty and procedures. Use the same procedures identified in AFI 11-402 for aircrew members for parachutists being disqualified.

2.8. Permanent Disqualification Actions. HOSM offices should ensure a copy of the disqualification AO is forwarded to MPF.

2.8.1. Failure to Satisfactorily Perform Jump Duty. A commander may disqualify a member for the refusal to jump or failure to satisfactorily perform. The commander will assign ASC 05 (Disqualified - Failure to Maintain Proficiency Standards).

2.8.2. Voluntary Termination of Aviation Service. Any parachutist may request termination of parachute duty by submitting a voluntary request for disqualification according to [Attachment 5](#). Approval results in permanent disqualification.

2.8.2.1. The commander may suspend (ASC 04) the member's jump status pending final action. Include a copy of the suspension order with the commander's request. If not suspended the member will continue to perform parachute duties.

2.8.2.2. Permanent disqualification should be used when the member no longer desires to jump, has been selected for assignment to jump duties and requests disqualification, or if the commander determines the situation warrants permanent disqualification.

2.8.2.3. Forward the voluntary request through command channels to the MAJCOM for final approval. If approved, the MAJCOM directs the member's HOSM office to publish an AO removing suspension and imposing disqualification. Assign ASC 08 (Disqualified-voluntary request.)

2.8.3. Substantiated Drug Abuse. When a member is implicated in drug abuse the commander assigns ASC 04 (Suspended - Disqualification Pending). While the investigation is ongoing, assign ASC 04.

2.8.4. Prohibiting the Wear of the Parachutist Badge. The unit commander recommends and the MAJCOM approves the recommendation to prohibit wear of the Parachutist Badge. Member may lose the right to wear the parachutist badge by refusing to jump or requesting removal from jump status with less than 18 months of jump duty. The AO revoking parachute jump status must show the specific reason for removal.

2.9. Other Disqualification Actions. Disqualify parachutists in the same manner as nonrated aircrew members (AFI 11-402) for Failure to Maintain Medical Fitness and Failure to Maintain Medical Certification. Use the DoD 7000.14-R, Vol 7, Part A, paragraph 20303 or 20304 to determine entitlement. Assign ASC 06 when an individual has applied for special duty, cross-training when eligible, or if the commander determines the situation warrants non-permanent disqualification.

2.10. Parachutist Duty Requalification. Parachutists who are disqualified for reasons in paragraph 2.9 may be requalified when their impediment to parachute jumping is removed. However, there is no Air Force obligation to requalify members. Base approval on needs of the Air Force. If the member is no longer assigned to a parachutist duty position, the member submits a request ([Attachment 6](#)) according to AFI 36-2110.

2.11. Parachutist Position Validation. Do not assign members to parachute duty unless the member's designated UMD position requires active jump status ("J" prefix AFSC or AFSC 1C2X1, IT2X1, 13DX). Forward requests for new parachutist duty positions through MAJCOM channels to HQ USAF/XOOS, 1480 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1480. The current UMD determines the number of members authorized jump status at any given time. When the mission dictates, commanders may autho-

size temporary jump status (180 days or less) for parachutist qualified personnel who are not assigned to designated "J" positions (e.g., to support an airborne exercise, an individual is placed on AOs only for the period of the exercise.). Submit justification for this action to the MAJCOM for approval. Forward a copy of the AO to HQ USAF/XOOS. *Note: After award of a parachutist rating, assign the "J" prefix to the member's AFSC (except for Air Force Academy cadets). This normally matches the "J" prefixed UMD position. The "J" prefix is kept on the primary, secondary, or additional AFSC for officers and primary, secondary, or additional AFSC for enlisted members as long as the member remains qualified, even though the requirement, for parachute jump duties may end. When the parachutist also holds a "C" prefix (commander) place a statement on the AO indicating the member occupies a "J" prefix position.*

2.12. Funding for Parachutists Requirements. The Air Force budgets funds as a result of validation of parachutist requirements. The number of parachutist positions authorized on the UMD determines the incentive pay allocation. Commanders must ensure mission requirements justify the number of "J" prefixed UMD positions.

2.13. Permissive Parachute Jumping. Permissive parachute jumping is intended for the limited purposes of allowing experienced parachutists assigned to non-parachutist duty to participate in parachute operations when this activity serves the best interest of the service.

2.13.1. Permissive parachute jumping may be authorized by MAJCOM commanders or equivalents for all personnel except General Officers. Approval authority for all personnel except General Officers, may be delegated to the first 0-6 (Colonel) in the individual's chain of command. Request for General Officers will be processed through the Air Force General Officer Matters Office (AFGOMO).

2.13.2. All requests for permissive jump status should include the commander's approval and verification that permissive jump status serves the best interests of the Air Force. Requests should also certify that the individual meets the following qualifications:

2.13.2.1. Medically qualified for jump status (paragraph 2.6.1.).

2.13.2.2. Completed at least three cumulative years of parachute duty prior to applying for permissive jump status. (this requirement may be waived by the MAJCOM).

2.13.3. Additional Instructions.

2.13.3.1. Aeronautical orders will be issued for permissive parachute jumping. Since it is not an essential part of military duties, the AO will reflect that hazardous duty incentive pay (HDIP) is not authorized.

2.13.3.2. Injuries as a result of permissive jumping are considered in the line of duty unless other overriding conditions exist.

2.13.3.3. For parachute rating purposes (Table 2.1.), permissive jumps and time on status are qualifying.

2.13.3.4. Permissive jumping is on a space available basis only and will not increase other resource programs.

2.13.3.5. Authorization for permissive jumping will not exceed 12 months. Personnel wishing to remain on permissive jump status for longer periods must reapply.

2.14. Awarding of Parachutists Badges. The USAF awards basic parachutist badges to USAF members and members of other military services who complete the USAF training that qualifies them for the badge. The Air Force also awards badges to members who complete training conducted by other US military services leading to parachutist service in the US Air Force. Commanders must make every effort to maintain the prestige and tradition of USAF parachutist badges.

2.14.1. Presenting badges is not an appropriate method of recognizing meritorious service, achievement, or international friendship.

2.14.2. Except as noted in AFI 36-2903, wear of other US or foreign military service's badges is not authorized.

2.15. Equipment and Aircraft Restrictions.

2.15.1. Equipment.

2.15.1.1. USAF personnel will not use civilian owned parachute systems to perform military parachute operations.

2.15.1.2. Non-DoD civilian personnel are not authorized to perform jumps using USAF parachute systems.

2.15.1.3. Use of Foreign Military Equipment. When the USAF and foreign Airborne Forces Commander concur, USAF personnel may use foreign parachute systems and/or foreign forces may use USAF parachute systems provided all parachutists receive system specific training prior to commencing jump operations.

2.15.1.4. (Added-PACAF) Water. Wet suit wear is optional for training SCUBA jumps when water temperatures are 70 degrees Fahrenheit or above. Wet suit top is recommended for longer recovery times. Wet suit top will be worn, hood, gloves, and booties optional, with water temperatures 60 degrees Fahrenheit or above. In water temperatures below 60 degrees Fahrenheit, a complete 3/8 inch wet suit or better will be worn. A dry suit is recommended for water temperatures below 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

2.15.2. Aircraft. USAF personnel may perform parachute jumps from aircraft owned by or leased/contracted to the United States. Additionally, MAJCOMs may approve the use of state/local government owned or leased/contracted aircraft. Only authorized DoD/Foreign military personnel will perform jumps from aircraft owned or under contract to the USAF. Only parachute jumps made from authorized jump platforms may be entered onto AF Form 922 and entered into the member's JRF.

2.15.3. (Added-PACAF) When deployed unit commander, senior USAF parachutist, and Foreign Airborne Force commanders concur, USAF personnel may use foreign military aircraft as an authorized jump platform.

Chapter 3

USAF PERSONNEL PARACHUTE PROGRAM

3.1. Program Overview.

3.1.1. MAJCOMs, DRUs, ANG, AFRES, and FOAs conducting personnel parachute operations must comply with the requirements for the Air Force Personnel Parachute Program (AFPPP).

3.1.2. This instruction lists mandatory qualification, training and currency requirements.

3.2. HQ USAF Focal Point. HQ USAF/XOOS (Special Operations Division, Directorate of Forces) is the Air Staff focal point and serves as the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for the Air Force Personnel Parachute Program.

3.3. Personnel Parachute Program Objectives.

3.3.1. Establishes HQ USAF/XOOS as the Air Force proponent for parachuting issues within DoD.

3.3.2. Standardize initial parachute qualifications and skill upgrade requirements.

3.3.3. Reduce injuries and increase survival rate by providing minimum training, currency, and operating requirements consistent with mission accomplishment and safety.

3.3.4. Ensure compliance with DoD activity reporting and incident required reporting.

3.4. MAJCOM Parachute Programs.

3.4.1. Air Combat Command (ACC). ACC conducts parachute operations for tactical mission employment, training support and physiological support. Tactical mission employment parachute operations are conducted to insert ACC Pararescue (PJ) teams, and tactical air control parties (TACP) so that they may perform their primary mission in areas not accessible by other means. Parachuting operations are conducted to allow aircrew life support and survival training instructors to acquire and maintain expertise in aircrew emergency egress, post egress, and parachute descent procedures, and to enable survival instructors to demonstrate these procedures to students during survival training courses and exercises. ACC/DOTO is command OPR for parachuting issues.

3.4.2. Air Education and Training Command (AETC). AETC trains aircrew members, pararescue and combat control trainees, and other designated personnel in emergency egress, post egress, and parachute descent procedures. Emergency egress training is conducted to provide the basic principals, techniques, and equipment knowledge required to enhance aircrew survival. Parachuting operations are conducted to allow pararescue, combat control, life support, and SERE instructors to maintain the required expertise in parachuting and emergency egress parachute procedures. Parachuting operations directly support training syllabi requirements within AETC. AETC/TTRL is command OPR for parachuting issues.

3.4.3. Air Force Material Command (AFMC). AFMC primarily conducts parachute operations in support of their Test Parachute Program (TPP) and Training Support programs. The purpose of the TPP is to support the Air Force Development Test and Evaluation (DT&E) activities sanctioned by the Air Force Flight Test Center (AFFTC) in support of Department of Defense aerodynamic deceleration

systems. The Training Support parachuting operations are conducted to demonstrate parachuting procedures to both aircrew and non-combatants in either continuation or formal survival training. Additionally, training support covers parachuting conducted in support of the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Department of Aerospace Physiology, Medical Survival Training Division, training syllabus requirements. AFMC/DOV is the command proponent for parachuting issues.

3.4.4. Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC). Parachute operations provide the AFSOC commander overt, covert, and clandestine options for the insertion of combat forces to conduct special operations, component combat search and rescue (CSAR), airlift support, and other missions as required by special operations and conventional tasking authority. Mission profiles include but are not limited to: standard airborne, high altitude, water, scuba, night, non-standard and equipment parachute insertion methods. 720 STG/CC is the command proponent for parachuting issues.

3.4.5. Pacific Air Force (PACAF). PACAF conducts parachute operations in support of theater war plans, military operations other than war, disaster relief and international aid, counter drug operations, space shuttle recovery operations, contingencies, rescue operations, JCS and MAJCOM exercises, and to improve international and local relationships within the PACAF theater. PACAF/DOTV is the OPR for PACAF parachuting issues.

3.4.5. (PACAF) HQ PACAF/DOCF is the PACAF OPR for parachuting issues involving tactical air control parties (TACP).

3.4.6. United States Air Force Europe (USAFE). USAFE conducts parachute operations in support of theater war plans, Military Operations Other Than War, disaster relief and international aid, recovery operations, contingencies, rescue operations, JCS and MAJCOM exercises, and to improve international and local relationships within the USAFE theater. USAFE/DOT is the OPR for USAFE parachuting issues.

3.5. US Air Force Academy Parachute Program.

3.5.1. 98th Flying Training Squadron. This squadron is a selectively manned unit that conducts aviation and parachute training, competition and demonstration programs to USAFA cadets. These programs expose students to and create maximum opportunities for their participation in an Air Force operational environment, motivating them toward careers as Air Force officers. Active duty enlisted or officers are allowed to participate in AM 490 in order to provide role models for cadets and enhance understanding of the parachuting program. The USAFA parachute program utilizes United States Parachute Association procedures and training techniques and does not teach military static-line or Military Freefall tactics, techniques, and procedures. The guidance contained in FM 57-220 and FM 31-19 are advisory in nature.

3.6. ANG Parachute Program. The Air National Guard conducts parachute operations in support of theater war plans, space shuttle recovery, counter drug, individual state disaster relief, search and rescue, local and international diplomatic, parachute demonstration, and training support. Parachuting operations are conducted to allow life support and survival training instructors to acquire and maintain expertise in aircrew emergency egress, post egress, and parachute descent procedures, and to enable survival instructors to demonstrate these procedures to students during survival training courses and exercises. NGB/XOOM is command OPR for parachuting issues.

3.7. AFRES Parachute Program.

3.7.1. Air Force Reserves (AFRES). AFRES conducts parachute operations for tactical mission employment and training support. Tactical mission employment parachute operations are conducted to insert AFRES PJ teams so that they may perform their primary mission in areas not accessible by other means. Training Support parachuting operations are conducted to allow aircrew life support training instructors to maintain expertise in aircrew emergency procedures. HQ AFRES/DOTS is command OPR for parachuting issues.

3.8. DRU and FOA Parachute Programs. These organizations have unique requirements and establish their own OPRs for parachuting issues.

Chapter 4

PERSONNEL PARACHUTE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1. Personnel Parachute Program Management. The Personnel Parachute Program Managers (PPPMs) and the affected Air Force Career Field Managers all help manage the PPP.

4.1.1. The Air Staff PPPM (HQ USAF/XOOS) oversees the entire PPP. The Air Staff PPPM will be both static line and freefall qualified.

4.1.2. At levels outside the Air Staff, PPPMs, as a minimum, must be a qualified parachutists, usually holding a senior or master rating.

4.1.2. (PACAF) PACAF Personnel Parachute Program Manager (PPPM), as a minimum, must be a qualified static line and freefall parachutist, usually holding a senior or master rating.

4.1.3. Each MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES, and FOA conducting parachute operations must assign a PPPM.

4.1.4. Each activity or unit with a parachuting requirement should have a central POC for parachuting issues. MAJCOM PPPMs disseminate safety information, tactics and procedures through the unit POCs (normally Training or Stan-Eval).

4.2. Shared Responsibilities. Commanders, through their Directors of Operations or other designated representatives, share responsibilities with their designated PPPMs for all aspects of their program.

4.3. HQ USAF/XOOS (Directorate of Forces, Special Operations Division).

4.3.1. Oversees MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES, and FOA parachute programs to make sure that policies and guidance set by HQ USAF are adequate.

4.3.2. Convenes and chairs the annual PPP Executive Committee meeting. Committee membership consists of representatives from:

- Air Force Safety Center
- Air Force/DPX
- Air Force/PER
- Air Force/SGOO
- Air Force/LGM (load and configuration expertise)
- Each MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES, and FOA conducting parachute operations
- Air Force Career Field Managers from those AFSCs conducting parachute operations

4.3.2.1. The Executive Committee discusses and reviews MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES, and FOA parachute program efforts and oversees the PPP.

4.3.2.2. Coordinates Air Staff, MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES, and FOA operations and training.

4.3.2.3. Coordinates with other Air Staff offices that manage:

- Life Support Equipment
- Parachute rigging training and operations
- Logistics
- Training
- Safety
- Load and drop requirements
- Tech Orders and manuals

4.3.2.4. Coordinates with sister service parachute program equivalent organizations.

4.3.3. Advises on all Air Force parachute operational issues.

4.3.4. Briefs Air Staff directorates and other officials or organizations on parachute operations, equipment and training issues.

4.3.5. Monitors MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES, and FOA parachute training programs.

4.3.6. Assists Air Education and Training Command (AETC) in formulating, implementing, and evaluating formal training programs for Air Force parachute personnel.

4.3.7. Convenes the annual Air Force Parachute Conference.

4.3.8. Participates in or sends a representative to other command parachute program conferences, as needed.

4.3.9. Reviews all parachute incidents and accidents. Recommends/directs coordinated changes to training and procedures, where appropriate.

4.3.10. Assist AETC/TTRL, in the allocation of formal parachute program training quotas.

4.3.11. Oversees Flight Management aspects of the PPP.

4.3.12. Provides a member to the PPP Executive Committee.

4.3.13. Maintains an AIG listing (for messages, e-mails, FAX numbers, etc.) of all PPPs/PPPMs and disseminates information periodically to promote communication.

4.4. HQ USAF/SE (Chief of Safety). Through the Air Force Safety Center, Aviation Safety Division:

4.4.1. Provides an annual statistical data analysis, and recommendations on all mishaps or incidents involving parachute equipment or training to the PPP.

4.4.2. Monitors the PPP to ensure that parachutists maintain safety standards.

4.4.3. Provides technical assistance on request to parachute incident investigation boards.

4.4.4. Provides a member to the PPP Executive Committee.

4.4.5. Coordinates with sister service safety offices.

4.5. HQ USAF/SG (Surgeon General). Through the Air Force Medical Operations Agency:

4.5.1. Manages all aerospace physiological training and support according to AFI 11-403, *Air Force Aerospace Physiological Training Program*.

4.5.2. Provides recommendations on medical requirements and qualifications.

4.5.3. Provides physiological technician support for high altitude airdrop missions according to AFI 11-409.

4.5.4. Provides a member to serve on the PPP Executive Committee.

4.6. HQ USAF/PE (Directorate of Programs and Evaluation). Through the Division of Manpower Requirements (HQ USAF/PER):

4.6.1. Oversees the program requirement aspects of the PPP.

4.6.2. Provides a member to serve on the PPP Executive Committee.

4.7. HQ USAF/DPX (Directorate of Military Personnel Policy).

4.7.1. Oversees the personnel policy issues as they relate to the PPP.

4.7.2. Provides a member to serve on the PPP Executive Committee.

4.8. HQ USAF/LGM (Directorate of Maintenance).

4.8.1. Oversees the logistics and parachute rigger aspects of the PPP.

4.8.2. Provides a member to serve on the PPP Executive Committee.

4.9. NGB/XO. Through NGB/XOOM:

4.9.1. Oversees the Air National Guard parachute programs.

4.9.2. Provides a member to serve on the PPP Executive Committee.

4.10. HQ USAF/RE. Through HQ AFRES:

4.10.1. Oversees the Air Force Reserve parachute programs.

4.10.2. Provides a member to serve on the PPP Executive Committee.

4.11. HQ AETC/TTRL (Technical Training Resources Lackland).

4.11.1. Oversees the formal training aspects of the PPP.

4.11.2. Manages quota policy for military freefall and static line formal parachute training.

4.11.3. Provides oversight of Air Force instructor requirements at DoD formal schools

4.12. USAFA/34 OG/CC.

4.12.1. Provides oversight and represents the Air Force Academy parachute program.

4.12.2. Provides a member to the PPP Executive Committee.

4.13. MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES, AND FOA PPPMs.

4.13.1. Appoints a static line and MFF qualified individual to serve on the PPP Executive Committee.

4.13.2. Set up command-specific parachute programs according to MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES instructions and applicable AFIs.

4.13.3. Identify operational requirements and prepare MNS and Operational Requirements Documents as required.

4.13.4. Establish parachute continuation training programs that give "hands-on" training according to specific MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES, and FOA requirements and missions, and direct the use of OJT program to document unique qualifications.

4.13.5. Establish directives, procedures, and requirements consistent with the command mission to evaluate training programs and capability of assigned or attached parachutists to perform their assigned duties.

4.13.5.1. Establish the frequency and determine requisites for program evaluations. Conducts evaluations during staff assistance visits and Inspector General Inspections.

4.13.5.1. (PACAF) PACAF Inspector General (IG) guidelines do not permit evaluations during IG CERI's. Requests for PACAF program evaluations may be made directly to HQ PACAF/DOTV by telecon, message, or e-mail.

4.13.6. Attend Air Force, joint agency, and industry meeting, groups, boards, task forces, committees, and conferences that deal with developing, modifying, or researching operational parachuting issues.

4.13.7. Set up and evaluate unit quality assurance programs (QAP).

4.13.8. Evaluate DD Form 1748-3, Joint Monthly Airdrop Summary Report, to ensure accurate and timely submission by subordinate units.

4.13.9. Review all parachute malfunction and incident reports including DD Form 1748-2, Joint Airdrop Malfunction Report (personnel cargo). Ensures all required follow-up actions are accomplished.

4.13.10. Coordinate and provide HQ USAF/XOOS training requirements among the MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES, and FOA Director of Personnel (DP) for submitting class quotas for initial and upgrade training requirements.

4.13.11. Annually review and prioritize the PPP.

4.13.12. Present their positions and make available load configuration experts to the PPP Executive Committee.

4.13.13. Conduct periodic staff assistance visits to subordinate units.

4.13.14. (Added-PACAF) Maintains a copy of all Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) by unit's affected by this AFI within PACAF.

4.14. Commander of a Center, Group or Wing.

4.14.1. Implements policies and procedures as higher headquarters direct them.

4.14.2. Conducts parachute continuation training ensuring all parachutists demonstrate "hands-on" proficiency.

4.14.3. Ensures that the care, use, and organizational-level inspection and maintenance of parachute and life support equipment takes place according to TOs and directives.

4.14.4. Implements QAPs which ensure:

4.14.4.1. Parachutes are repacked only by personnel trained and qualified in the specific system being maintained.

4.14.4.2. Quality equipment maintenance.

4.14.4.3. Accomplishment of required mission specific parachute training.

4.14.5. Initiates TO improvement reports, and operational hazard reports that affect parachute equipment and procedures.

4.14.6. Maintains current file of TOs, regulations, and other pertinent data that apply to the operation, inspection, maintenance, issue, use, and training of parachute equipment.

4.14.7. Participates in parachute incident investigation as required.

4.15. Squadron Commander.

4.15.1. Implements policies and procedures as higher headquarters direct.

4.15.2. Supervises the unit parachute program.

4.15.3. Ensures that instruction, regulations, manuals, procedures, and TOs pertaining to parachute operations are maintained according to MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES, and FOA directives.

4.15.4. Conducts unit parachute training, as directed, to ensure that all parachutists demonstrate hands-on proficiency.

4.15.5. Monitors parachute training to ensure currency.

4.15.6. Initiates TO improvement reports, and operational hazard reports that affect parachute equipment and procedures.

4.15.7. Complies with all reporting requirements of AFJI 13-210 and this instruction.

4.15.8. (Added-PACAF) Coordinates any changes/deviations from policy with the PACAF PPM.

4.15.9. (Added-PACAF) Ensures that a unit has developed an SOP for parachute operations.

4.15.9.1. (Added-PACAF) A copy of the current unit SOP will be sent to HQ PACAF/DOTV, 25 E St Ste I232, Hickam AFB, HI 96853-5426.

4.15.9.2. (Added-PACAF) Any deviations contained in unit SOP's that conflict with this AFI or other T.O.'s. manuals, pamphlets, or regulations mandated by this AFI, will be coordinated with and received waiver for use from HQ PACAF/DOT and HQ USAF/XOOS as required.

4.16. Air Force Career Field Manager (AFCFM).

4.16.1. AFCFMs who represent AFSCs which have a core requirement for parachuting identified in AFM 36-210 will attend all PPP Executive Committee meetings.

4.16.2. AFCFMs should be knowledgeable about their career field parachute programs.

4.17. Airborne Forces Commander. Assigns the key personnel for each airborne operation. These key personnel are the Primary JM (PJM), Assistant JM (AJMs), and drop zone controller (DZC).

4.18. Team Leader.

- 4.18.1. Ensures that parachutists are properly trained and equipped to conduct parachute operations.
- 4.18.2. Provides specific guidance concerning mission and training objectives, limitations and safety to the personnel under their control.
- 4.18.3. Ensures correct procedures and safety measures are followed during airborne operations.
- 4.18.4. (Added-PACAF) Team Leaders may perform jumpmaster duties.**

Chapter 5

ACTIVITY AND MALFUNCTION REPORTING

5.1. DoD Reporting Requirements. AFJI 13-210, *Joint Airdrop Inspection Records, Malfunction Investigations, and Activity Reporting*, prescribes procedures to follow and identifies forms to use in preparing joint airdrop inspection records, airdrop malfunction investigations and activity reports. This joint instruction applies to all DoD components involved in airdrop of personnel. All USAF organizations conducting parachute operations must have AFJI 13-210 on hand, and all JMs must be familiar with its contents. MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES, and FOA may supplement reporting requirements.

5.1. (PACAF) Until publication of AFJI 13-210, Activity and Malfunction reporting will be IAW AFR 55-40.

5.1.1. Activity Reporting. Commanders ensure reporting requirements of this joint instruction are complied with and that information copies of all reports are provided to HQ USAF/XOOS, ATTN: PPPM and their respective MAJCOM-level PPPM. Normally activity reporting is accomplished using DD Form 1748-2, Joint Monthly Airdrop Summary Report.

5.1.2. Malfunction Reporting. Timely reporting of parachute incidents/malfunctions is essential to commanders, supervisors and operators. Initially, timeliness is more important than detailed accuracy. Do not delay reporting in order to collect all possible information.

5.1.2.1. Malfunction Officer. AFJI 13-210 prescribes responsibilities, actions, and duties of the malfunction officer. For Air Force unilateral parachute operations, units must designate this individual prior to commencing operations. The DZC will not normally be the malfunction officer.

5.1.2.2. Malfunction Investigations. Use DD Form 1748-2, **Malfunction Report (Personnel-Cargo)** and procedures in AFJI 13-210.

5.1.2.2.1. Minor Malfunction. In cases apparently not involving misconduct, serious injury, or death, the malfunction officer conducts the onsite investigation solely to determine the cause of the malfunction and actions required to prevent future occurrence.

5.1.2.2.2. Major Malfunction. In cases of suspected misconduct, serious injury, or death the role and responsibility of the malfunction officer become critical. Chapter 10 of AFJI 13-210 provides reporting requirements and suspense.

5.2. USAF Reporting Requirements. As the focal point for Air Force parachuting, HQ USAF/XOOS should be advised of parachute malfunctions and reportable incidents. Reports should be Faxed (DSN 225-1465) to arrive between 0700-1700 EST and should arrive not later than 24 hours after the malfunction/incident. While any reasonable format is acceptable, the HQ USAF/XOOS sample ([Attachment 7](#)) includes most required information and may be used.

5.2. (PACAF) HQ PACAF/DOTV will receive a copy of the report when drafted.

PART 2**QUALIFICATONS AND STANDARDS****Chapter 6****PARACHUTIST TRAINING AND CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS**

6.1. General Training Requirements. Certain training requirements must be met before personnel will be allowed to participate in parachute operations. This training may be related to qualification: to wear the basic parachutist badge; as a military freefall (MFF) parachutist; as a USAF Academy freefall parachutist; as a JM (static line or freefall); and in certain advanced freefall techniques (AFT). Training leading to these qualifications must be via a formal training program. Formal training programs are normally courses conducted by schools specifically set up for that purpose but can, where outlined in this AFI, also be courses officially approved by the MAJCOM (or equivalent) and conducted by unit personnel who are specifically qualified and designated to teach.

6.1. (PACAF) Qualifications/certifications, not covered by publishing of aeronautical orders, will be documented in the individuals OJT records.

6.1.1. Initial Qualifications. Qualification as a parachutist, and the subsequent award of the basic parachutist badge, requires completion of one of the following formal, school-conducted training programs:

- US Army Basic Airborne Course, Ft Benning Ga.
- A mobile training team (MTT) approved by US Army Infantry Center.
- The USAF Academy Airmanship Program. *NOTE:* The USAF Academy Airmanship program does not teach combat employment methods as part of it's curriculum. Graduates of this course are not qualified in tactical procedures and will not participate in tactical parachuting operations (training or operational). Graduates of this course may participate in parachute operations controlled by the Air Force Academy Airmanship program.

6.1.2. MFF Qualification. Qualification as a MFF parachutist can only be obtained by first completing one the two Army conducted courses listed in paragraph 6.1.1.. MFF qualification can be obtained via one of the following formal, school-conducted training programs:

Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (JFKSWCS) Military Freefall School.

A JFKSWCS approved MTT.

6.1.3. USAFA Freefall Qualification. The USAFA Airmanship Program can qualify parachutists as non-military freefall parachutists. Graduates of these programs can participate in a wide range of USAFA sanctioned activities to include demonstrations and competitions in sport parachuting events. As highlighted in paragraph 6.1.1. graduates of these formal, school-conducted programs are not qualified in military operations and are not MFF qualified.

6.1.4. JM Qualification. A JM must be a highly skilled parachutist and must be capable of safely deploying personnel and support equipment to the intended target. Personnel will be entered into a JM training program only after they have demonstrated satisfactory knowledge and a high standard of proficiency in all other phases of parachuting operations. Military parachutists must first become JM qualified in static line operations before obtaining qualification as a MFF JM. The USAF Academy is qualified to conduct their own non-military JM qualification program; however, graduates are not qualified as either military static line or MFF jumpmasters.

6.1.4.1. Static Line JM Training. JM personnel must:

- Complete an Air Force approved JM course.
- Pass an evaluation of JM duty performance criteria during an actual static line airdrop mission.

6.1.4.2. Military Freefall JM Training. Military Freefall JM personnel must:

- Complete an approved Military Freefall JM course.
- Be Static Line JM qualified.
- Pass an evaluation consisting of JM duty performance criteria during an actual Military Freefall airdrop mission.

6.1.4.3. USAFA JM Training. JM candidates are trained IAW 34 OG Syllabi and Lesson Plans.

6.1.4.4. (Added-PACAF) Successful completion of Army Airborne Jumpmaster (AAJM) or Special Forces Military Freefall (SF MFF) does not qualify an individual as a rescue or helicopter jumpmaster. To be able to perform jumpmaster directed release, rescue, and/or helicopter jumpmastering an individual must complete a HQ PACAF, HQ USAF/XOOS approved rescue, JMD, or helicopter jumpmaster course. This training may delete items already covered by AAJM and/or SF MFF JM if individual is a graduate of those courses.

6.1.5. Advanced Freefall Techniques (AFT) Qualifications. Advanced qualifications establish standards for conducting freefall operations that require a greater level of proficiency or encompass non-standard techniques. Commanders and team leaders must carefully screen individuals selected to receive AFT training. The minimum/recommended requirements are contained in MAJCOM (or equivalent) supplements to this instruction. Programs of instruction will be submitted through commanders for MAJCOM approval with HQ USAF/XOOS included for coordination. Training/certification is documented in the individuals OJT folder.

6.1.5.1. AFT Trainer. AMF trainers will be designated by the squadron commander by letter. AFT trainers will be a skilled freefall parachutist and possess the ability to instruct and examine the advanced freefall criteria.

6.1.5.2. Freefall Maneuvering (FFM). Close proximity flying is an integral part of all advanced qualifications and also will increase team integrity, jumper awareness, body control, confidence levels and overall ability to perform the mission. Training should increase air and altitude awareness, group flying skills, tracking, wave-off and deployment procedures.

6.1.5.3. Freefall Photography. Freefall photography provides units a visual learning tool. Photography maximizes the training and learning experience from each jump. The video photography affords parachutists with the opportunity to see each jump a number of times, see their mistakes and correct them on the ground thus increasing the learning experience and decreasing the training

time. Commanders select individuals for freefall photography training. Individuals should be an AMF trainer and possess experience levels equivalent to the USPA "D" license.

6.1.5.4. Tandem Parachuting. The tandem parachute system can be utilized by conventional and special operations MFF qualified personnel. The system is designed to deploy by HALO/HAHO with heavy equipment or a non-jump qualified passenger. Only the most highly experienced MFF individuals should be selected for Tandem Upgrade.

6.1.5.5. Hand Deploy Freefall Parachute Systems. Air Force parachutists may be required to use non-standard parachute systems which utilize "hand deployed pilot chutes" to deploy the main canopy. Hand deploy parachute systems provide positive/direct opening of the parachute by placing the pilot chute directly into the wind stream. This direct deployment minimizes the opening time of the parachute and provides greater safety to the jumper. Commanders select individuals based on need. No Air Force parachutist is authorized to jump a "hand deploy" parachute system without first receiving transition and familiarization training conducted in a hanging harness.

6.1.6. The DZC has authority over the actions and is responsible for the safety of all personnel on the DZ. USAF DZC requirements are prescribed in AFI 13-217.

6.2. Currency and Refresher Training Requirements. All Air Force parachutist-qualified personnel participating in an airborne operation must complete refresher training if the individual has not made a military parachute jump within the last six (6) month period. MAJCOMS (or equivalent) will publish specific guidelines for refresher training. Currency does not equate to proficiency and the following requirements reflect the minimum standards to conduct Air Force parachute operations.

6.2.1. Static Line Refresher Training. The minimum static line requirements are specified in FM 57-220, Appendix A.

6.2.1. (PACAF) Minimum refresher training will be IAW T.O. 14D1-2-1-121 (FM 57-220), Appendix A with the following provisions:

- **Fitting and wearing of equipment will be of the type equipment used on the tactical rec-tification jump.**
- **Mock door training may be conducted on the aircraft.**
- **Tower training may be completed during suspended harness training.**

6.2.2. MFF Operations.

6.2.2.1. MFF Currency. The MFF currency requirements identified in FM 31-19 do not apply to all Air Force MFF operations. However, any Air Force MFF parachutist who has not performed a tactical/operational jump within the previous 90 days must first complete one daylight jump without equipment stressing a stable exit, maintaining heading, and pulling the ripcord at the prescribed pull altitude. MAJCOMs (or equivalent) will develop specific guidelines for MFF currency requirements.

6.2.2.1. (PACAF) MFF currency for AFSC 1T2X1 will be IAW the CAF Policy Letter.

6.2.2.2. MFF Refresher Training. The minimum MFF requirements are specified in FM 31-19, Appendix C-4.

6.2.2.3. MFF parachutists must complete initial High Altitude Parachutists physiological training and refresher physiological training every three (3) years IAW AFI 11-403, *Aerospace Physiological Training Program*.

6.2.3. JM Currency and Refresher Training.

6.2.3.1. JM Currency. A JM must have performed primary or assistant JM duties within the last six (6) months where parachutists actually exited the aircraft.

6.2.3.2. Static line JM refresher training is prescribed in FM 57-220, attachment D-1. MFF JM refresher training is prescribed in FM 31-19, chapter 11.

6.2.3.2. (PACAF) Static line JM refresher training will be IAW T.O. 14D1-2-1-121 (FM 57-220), Attachment C-1. Pararescue will also perform a JM deployment IAW the CAF Policy letter.

6.3. Sustained Airborne Training. Sustained airborne training must be conducted within the 24-hour period before station time of many Air Force parachute operation. At a minimum, sustained airborne training must consist of the JM briefing, aircraft specific procedures, post egress procedures, emergency procedures, canopy entanglement procedures, and landing procedures.

6.4. Emergency Procedures Training.

6.4.1. General. The following information provides requirements for conducting Emergency Procedures (EP) training, review, and documentation. This applies to all Air Force parachutists. Training should be certified in individuals OJT records or Career Field Education and Training Plan if included.

6.4.2. Annual Requirements. Air Force parachutists must receive EP training at least annually. If unit JM briefings include emergency procedures this fulfills this requirement. EP training will consist of:

6.4.2.1. Classroom training and a practical suspended harness drill consisting of several parachute/post opening malfunction procedures wearing a jump helmet, goggles and gloves (oxygen qualified personnel will wear the oxygen mask).

6.4.2.2. Documentation: Training will be annotated in individuals AF Form 1098.

6.5. Training/Currency Documentation. Will be completed IAW the OJT systems and orders will be published IAW AFI 11-401 and this instruction. JM orders will use the following codes to indicate skill qualifications.

- SL - Standard Airborne JM
- L - HALO JM
- H - HAHO JM
- R - Rescue JM (Static line, JMD, WDI, Land, Water, Scuba)
- X - Adds Experimental Parachute to other JM qualifications

6.5. (PACAF) Upon successful completion of Rescue JM training, (in addition to the “R” code for skill qualification), the aeronautical order will be published stating “Certified Rescue Jumpmaster”

in the remarks section. Additionally, jumpmaster limitations, i.e., “land qualified only,” “water qualified only,” “helicopter qualified only,” “static line qualified,” etc. will be indicated. Additional training/evaluation to remedy an individuals limitations will consist solely on those limitations that are lacking or require recertification. New orders will be published indicating “Certified Rescue Jumpmaster” and any remaining limitations, if any.

6.5.1. (Added-PACAF) Currency may be tracked utilizing existing OJT documentation, servicing Host Operations Systems Management (HOSM) products, Core Automated Maintenance System (CAMS), and/or AFORMS products.

Chapter 7

CREW REST AND DUTY LIMITATIONS

7.1. Background Information. Parachuting is a hazardous duty separate from flying. This chapter addresses rest periods and maximum duty day length for Air Force parachutists. It applies to all personnel who are responsible for conducting or performing parachute operations.

7.2. Air Force Policy. Although AFI 11-401 prescribes crew rest and flight duty limitations for aircrew, this instruction does provide some basic guidelines for parachutists rest and duty day limitations. This instruction provides useful criteria for mission planning and when time and mission profile allow, commanders should make every effort to use this guidance.

7.3. Rest Period and Duty Day Periods. Hard standards are usually not possible in a joint training or joint operational environment. Weather, aircraft availability, and numerous other logistics factors - all out of the control of the parachuting unit - challenge mission accomplishment. Operational commanders at all levels should employ sound risk management principles when weighing the various factors bearing on the specific mission and then make a judgment concerning mission accomplishment.

7.4. Parachutists Will Not Perform Parachute Jumps.

7.4.1. Within 24 hours of compressed gas diving (including SCUBA).

7.4.2. Within 12 hours after completion of a hypobaric (altitude) chamber flight at or above 25,000 feet.

7.4.3. Within 12 hours after consuming alcoholic beverages.

7.5. Waiver Authority. Procedures in this chapter may be waived by the MAJCOM commander, Chief of the US Air Force Reserve (USARV), or Director of ANG, through the Director of Operations (or equivalent), if the mission priority justifies the increased risk. At the direction of the waiver authority this can be delegated to commanders who have the authority to execute the mission.

PART 3

AIR FORCE PARACHUTING PROCEDURES

Chapter 8

STANDARD STATIC LINE AIRBORNE PROCEDURES

8.1. Static Line Procedures. For the majority of Air Force missions, the procedures defined in FM 57-220/TO 14D1-2-1-121 are suitable and will be used.

8.2. Exceptions to FM 57-220/T.O. 14D1-2-1-121. Due to the small size and other limitations of Air Force airborne units, certain exceptions to FM 57-220/TO 14D1-2-1-121 are permitted.

8.2.1. Air Force units are not required to use non-jumping safety personnel. The JM may designate aircrew personnel to act as safety personnel. Aircrew members performing safety duties will be thoroughly briefed and trained in the handling and control of static lines.

8.2.2. Air Force units do not normally designate a Departure Airfield Control Officer (DACO). These duties are performed by the team leader and unit operations section.

8.2.3. When the JM is to be the first to exit the aircraft, he will brief that his exit is the "GO" command and indicator that it is safe to exit.

8.2.4. Air Force JMs are normally familiar with the proficiency of each jumper; therefore, it is left to the JM; to determine the prejump training. A jump briefing, to include a detailed review of emergency procedures will be conducted prior to each individual's first jump of the day.

8.2.5. Flotation devices other than the B-7 Life Preserver may be used IAW prescribed MAJCOM directives.

8.2.5. (PACAF) Any AF approved Life Preserver Unit (LPU) system with automatic inflation system, Underwater Dive Team (UDT) vest, or SCUBA buoyancy compensator may be used in lieu of the B-7 Life Preserver. Any flotation device placed between harnesses and jumper must have a safety valve or rigged in such a way as to not injure a jumper should an inadvertent inflation occur. Standardized wear and procedures will be identified in unit SOP's.

8.2.6. When flight time is more than one hour, JMs may choose to have personnel to don parachutes in-flight in order to decrease time spent weighed down by equipment.

8.2.7. Air Force parachutists are authorized to use the GENTEX (HGU-55/P) or other service approved helmet.

8.2.7. (PACAF) PACAF parachutists are authorized to use HQ PACAF approved helmets identified for parachutist wear. Current helmets approved for use are the GENTEX HGU-55P, aviator approved variations of the HGU-55P, M1 steel helmet with liner, and the standard A Helmet.

8.2.8. (Added-PACAF) Helicopter static line procedures for Air Combat Command, Air National Guard, and Pacific Air Forces helicopters deploying PACAF parachutists will be performed IAW MCR 55-41, Personnel/Equipment Delivery, Chapter 21 and added Local Operating Procedures, Chapter 10.

8.2.9. (Added-PACAF) C-130 static line procedures for Air Mobility Command, Air Combat Command, Air Force Reserve, National Guard Bureau, United States Air Forces in Europe, and Pacific Air Forces C-130's deploying PACAF parachutists will be performed IAW MCR 55-130, Volume 2, Specific Employment, Chapter 3, and added Local Operating Procedures, Chapter 10, Volume 1.

8.3. Static Line Deployed Ram Air Parachutes. Hybrid systems such as the MC-5 have the ability to be used as a MFF or Static-line deployed system. These systems are restricted to use by MFF qualified jumpers that have received specific system transition training. These systems are not authorized to be used by static line only qualified parachutists. Consult the system specific TO for instructions and restrictions.

Chapter 9

STANDARD MILITARY FREEFALL PROCEDURES

9.1. General. This chapter provides specific guidance and procedures for Air Force unilateral MFF operations. This chapter will be used in conjunction with FM 31-19 and supplements to this instruction.

9.2. Requirements and Restrictions.

9.2.1. Exit Altitudes.

9.2.1.1. Exit Altitudes. The minimum and maximum exit altitude for routine MFF training and proficiency deployments is determined by the team leader based on team experience, weather, terrain and type of mission.

9.2.2. Parachute Activation Altitude. The minimum and maximum activation altitude for freefall parachute systems is dictated by the system in use. However, the minimum planned activation altitude will not be lower than 2500' AGL for training and proficiency jumps. No clear and pull will exceed a delay of 5 seconds, altitude permitting.

9.2.3. Automatic Ripcord Release (ARR). Inspection, arming, calibration and documentation procedures for the ARR are contained in TO 14D1-2-451. Each MFF parachutist will be equipped with a functional ARR set to release pins 500' or more below briefed manual activation altitude, but in no case lower than 1,000' above ground. ARR's will be armed prior to exit. ARR's are not required for the following freefall operations:

- Planned clear and pull deployments below 5000 feet AGL.
- Intentional water deployments.
- Emergency Bail-out.

9.2.4. Surface Wind Restrictions. The maximum allowable surface wind velocities for most parachute operations are outlined in AFI 13-217. MAJCOMs may provide additional guidance. Teams employing operationally may not have real-time surface wind data available. In this event, team leaders and JMs will rely on weather forecast data and their observation of local environmental factors (smoke, dust, etc.) consider individual and team experience factors, and exercise judgment during the planning and employment phase of the operation.

9.2.4. (PACAF) Wind Restrictions for unilateral pararescue and equipment jumps for helicopters will be IAW MCR 55-41, Chapter 21. Wind restrictions for Air Mobility Command, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, and Pacific Air Forces C-130 aircraft deploying PACAF parachutists will be IAW AMCR 55-40, Chapter 6, Table 6-2.

9.2.5. Drop Zone Criteria.

9.2.5.1. Minimum Size. The JM will determine the minimum size DZ based on the number of personnel to be dropped, jumper proficiency, and the prevailing winds. During operational missions, the Airborne Commander and/or Team Leader will select the DZ based on operational requirements.

9.2.5.2. Aerial Power Line Restrictions. Aerial Power Line Restrictions are outlined in AFI 13-217.

9.2.6. Oxygen Requirements. Oxygen requirements for MFF operations are prescribed in AFI 11-409.

9.2.7. Military Freefall Parachute Systems. The use of parachute systems other than military approved systems for main or reserve activation/emergency procedures will be considered a dissimilar parachute system. A MFF parachute system is one covered by a TO.

9.2.8. Dissimilar Parachute Systems. Parachute systems not covered by a TO, such as certain non-standard (examples: locally constructed or systems employed by military services of other countries) or commercial systems primarily designed for the sport parachuting market, are considered dissimilar parachute systems. Non-standard parachute systems are required to be equipped with a functional ARR that is approved by the manufacturer. No Air Force parachutist will employ such systems unless the following conditions are complied with.

- A valid requirement exist and is supported by the MAJCOM, DRU, ANG, AFRES, or FOA parachute program.
- An appropriate training upgrade pathway which includes utilization of a suspended harness trainer is available and used.
- Use of these systems can be supported by the local Life Support and/or rigger shop or contractor provided FAA certified riggers.
- Commanders specifically approve their use and designate in writing individuals authorized and trained to use these systems.

9.2.8.1. (Added-PACAF) PACAF parachutists will not employ a dissimilar parachute system without first performing a parachute evaluation jump of that system under the supervision of a certified examiner who is qualified/certified in the dissimilar system.

9.2.8.2. (Added-PACAF) The use of non-standard parachute deployment systems while performing duties as an instructor, evaluator, upgrading to instructor/evaluator, or conducting advanced parachute training is recommended. Document certification in members OJT record.

9.2.9. (Added-PACAF) Use of parachute wind tunnels specifically designed for freefall training may be used for training upgrade.

9.2.10. (Added-PACAF) Parachute Packing. If mission requirements dictate, parachutists may pack their own main canopies under the supervision of a certified military/civilian USPA certified master rigger in the type system being used. Individual parachutists must first be trained in packing the same parachute system being utilized by a certified military/civilian USPA certified master rigger. Training is documented in the individuals OJT record.

Chapter 10

DROP ZONE PROCEDURES

10.1. General. Training jumps should closely duplicate conditions that could be encountered during operational missions, to include rough terrain, open sea and unfamiliar or unimproved areas. Care will be taken to ensure that all conditions, especially safety-related are identified to the JM and jumpers. Additional information on DZs is contained in AFI 13-217, *Assault Zone Procedures*.

10.2. Coordination for Use. The Director of Operations, or his designated representative, will coordinate with agencies exercising control over sites selected for use and will publish directives describing necessary operating instructions including hazards and restrictions. Guidelines for selection and use of drop zones not covered under existing guidelines are listed below:

10.2.1. Open Field. Caution will be exercised with respect to terrain and obstacles such as runways, lights, high tension lines, rocky terrain, etc., that could be hazardous to jumpers. Hazards must not be located within 100 meters of the center of the DZ. (Exception: When conducting runway assault operations and demonstration jumps.)

10.2.2. Tree Jumps. The criteria for selecting open field jumps apply as well to tree jump areas; in addition, they will be selected to be relatively free of stumps and dead falls. Certain trees have hazardous features such as excessive height, sloping branches, or no branches, and should be taken into account when selecting the DZ. Complete tree jump equipment will be worn when conducting intentional tree jumps.

10.2.3. Mission DZs. Periodically the Director of Operations or his designated representative, will select, as feasible, unimproved and unfamiliar jump areas for the purpose of conducting operational mission training. Areas selected must meet the above criteria however; shrub brush, thickets, small trees and tundra areas are not considered hazardous to jumpers. Tree stumps that would be considered hazardous will not be located closer than 50 meters from the center of the target. Risk management must be exercised by the JM when conducting operational mission training and an extensive evaluation should be performed prior to deployment.

10.2.4. Water DZs. Hazardous obstacles such as buoys, channel markers, piers, and shoreline will be at least 400 meters from the center of the target area.

10.3. Drop Zone Support.

10.3.1. The primary DZ controller will receive a thorough briefing by the JM to ensure a complete understanding of the operation, equipment requirements, and the number of personnel involved. Additional DZC requirements are contained in AFI 13-217.

10.3.2. DZC will always arrive and prepare the DZ in sufficient time, prior to a scheduled time over target (TOT), to allow a thorough safety inspection.

10.3.3. Medical Coverage. Medical coverage consists of trained personnel equipped with emergency lifesaving and stabilization equipment and the means to transport an injured parachutist to definitive care. For training and proficiency jumps, medical personnel and equipment will be co-located with the DZC. Medical coverage for Air Force parachuting operations must be provided by personnel with

a Medical AFSC/MOS code (and current EMT qualification) or be EMT-P qualified Rescue/Fire Department (Military or Civilian) or Air Force pararescue personnel.

10.3.3.1. The medical coverage requirement is met when pararescue personnel and medical equipment (see paragraph 10.3.3.2.) are part of the ground party or the first stick includes two or more pararescue personnel.

10.3.3.2. Medical personnel must be equipped with a medical rucksack, KED board, MAST, LSP or equivalent (Aviox does not support this requirement), long spine board/stokes litter (stokes litter with floatation is mandatory for water jumps). Civilian Rescue equipment shall be considered adequate.

10.3.3. (PACAF) Medical coverage must be provided by Medical AFSC/MOS or pararescue personnel who maintain a current EMT certification. A current EMT-P certified Rescue/Fire Department (Military and/or Civilian) personnel will also suffice.

10.3.4. Water Operations. DZ support for water operations will include a USCG or equivalent trained boat operator and a qualified safety swimmer. Graduates of any of the following DoD courses may perform as safety swimmers: DoD diving courses, Special Forces Water Infiltration Course, Navy Rescue Swimmer Course, Marine Corps Amphibious Reconnaissance Course. A minimum of one power boat is required on the DZ for any preplanned water jump. Additional boats are required when more than 4 personnel exit per pass (6 for combat control/pararescue personnel). Airdropped boats are considered functional when completely operational and may then be used for recovery operations. Planners should ensure jumper and equipment requirements do not exceed Coast Guard load limitations for the boats used.

10.4. Tactical DZ Selection. DZ requirements for tactical parachute entry differ from those of normal peacetime operations. Security of the insertion and subsequent survival of the team are the overriding considerations. Ideal DZ locations may be under continuous surveillance or periodic surveillance by security forces or technical means. Tactical considerations may dictate the use of small, rough terrain or tree Dzs. The JM and aircrew must be able to locate and identify a DZ that is accessible, reasonably secure, and safe for personnel and equipment. The AFSOC supplement to this instruction provides additional considerations.

Chapter 11

JUMPMaster DUTIES

11.1. General JM Responsibilities. Each aircraft dropping airborne personnel will have a designated JM. Commanders will ensure that only proficient and capable individuals are assigned JM responsibilities. Proper planning and execution by the JM is probably the most important aspect in the conduct of a parachute deployment. JM duties performed for continuation training should be aligned to mission deployment situations and strictly follow established procedures. The JM is responsible for:

11.1.1. Predeployment Evaluation. When the mission team leader/JM determines that a parachute employment is required, he will evaluate all known factors.

11.1.1.1. Team leaders will normally be responsible for personnel recovery; however, the JM should be aware of the recovery method to the extent it impacts the individual parachutist's equipment requirements.

11.1.1.2. A survey or site evaluation must be conducted. Terrain features and possible hazards may include; rocks, trees, stumps, snow cover and avalanche/rock slide conditions, streams, lakes, mountains, cliffs, crevasses, frozen ground, or man-made objects. Water hazards may include: temperature, sea state, hazardous marine life, and vessel traffic.

11.1.1.3. A weather evaluation must be made to determine on-scene conditions and predicted forecast. Wind velocity is one of the most important items of evaluation. During operations, the maximum allowable velocity will depend on many factors; the experience and ability of the team, type equipment used, and urgency of the mission. High payoff missions may justify a calculated risk when the margin of safety can be favored towards employment.

11.1.1.4. DZ elevation should be taken into account, while altitude is not considered a factor for deployments below 14,000 feet MSL, drop zone elevation is a factor when jumping with equipment at elevations as low as 5,000 feet MSL. Taking temperature and density altitude into account, an appreciable increased rate of descent will occur at higher elevations.

11.1.1.5. Wind Drift Determination. If the situation allows, the most accurate method of determining wind drift is the Wind Drift Indicator (WDI). If possible, the JM should deploy a minimum of one WDI prior to personnel delivery, with consideration to deploying additional WDIs as necessary for verification.

11.1.1.6. Mission Briefing. Determine mission requirements and brief all affected parties on at least the following:

- Purpose/type of mission
- Equipment requirements
- Plan of action
- Special Requirements
- Safety Considerations

11.1.2. Aircraft Inspection and Aircrew Coordination. JMs will conduct a thorough inspection of the airframe and attend all required aircrew briefings both in the planning and execution phase.

11.1.3. Jumper Support and Additional Requirements. Coordination of support requirements to include transportation, DZ scheduling, ground party, aircraft utilization and support equipment requirements are a JM responsibility.

11.1.3.1. Ensure the JM kit (as per unit SOPs) is prepared and available.

11.1.3.2. Brief DZC to insure a complete understanding of the operation, equipment requirements, number of personnel involved, and any other requirements.

11.1.3.3. JM is responsible for rigging of all air items to include door bundles if required.

11.1.3.4. Brief duties to safety personnel.

11.1.3.5. Conduct/coordinate (if required) to include team recovery, deployment site, weather, wind velocity, and DZ evaluation factors.

11.1.3.6. Keeps all jumpers informed of mission progress and changes that occur.

11.1.3.7. Rigging and inspection of parachutists.

11.1.3.8. Loading of aircraft.

11.1.4. Safety.

11.1.4.1. JM is responsible for the safety of all jumpers and that all jumpers exit the aircraft with all required equipment.

11.1.4.2. JM ensures all safety standards are complied with and that only approved techniques/training operations are conducted.

11.1.5. Documentation. The JM is responsible for completing the manifest and distribution of copies to the aircrew and unit files. JM is responsible for verifying accuracy of AF Form 922 for mission jumpers.

Chapter 12

USAF PARACHUTE DEMONSTRATIONS

12.1. General. Parachute demonstrations provide a showcase for Air Force personnel to improve public awareness of the varied roles and missions filled by Air Force units. Demonstration jumps provide a unique experience for both spectator and jumper. Demonstrations have the potential to inform the public about Air Force capabilities and by their very nature draw attention and the media. Demonstrations require planning, coordination, practice, a qualified team and strict adherence to all the applicable regulations. As referred to in this section, demonstrations does not refer to parachute jumps performed for the purpose of demonstrating post egress, parachute descent, or landing procedures conducted as part of survival or parachute training programs. The following information establishes procedures and requirements for Air Force units performing civilian and military parachute demonstrations.

12.2. Authority. Forward parachute demonstration requests through the appropriate chain of command to the MAJCOM Director of Operations with an information copy through PA channels. Wing/Base commanders are encouraged to provide airlift support for demonstration jumps.

12.2.1. Regulations. The following publications cover parachute demonstrations and provide information to ensure compliance with the USAF and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) guidance .

- AFI 11-209, *Air Force Participation in Aerial Events*.
- Federal Aviation Regulation 105, FAA publication 8440.5A provide FAA requirements for parachute demonstrations in civilian airspace.

12.2.2. Additional Guidance. The "Sky Divers Information Manual", which is published by the United States Parachuting Association (USPA), will provide units with additional information concerning civilian parachute demonstrations. The USPA is the FAA's governing body for parachuting.

12.3. Personnel Qualifications. Commanders and their designated JMs should select their demonstration jumpers carefully on the basis of experience, maturity, and capability. For demonstrations using HALO employment techniques, parachutists must have a minimum of 100 jumps with ram air canopies. Commanders should identify and certify, on AF Form 797, individuals to perform parachute demonstrations.

JOHN P. JUMPER, Lt General, USAF
DCS/Plans and Operations

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND TERMS

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFRES—Air Force Reserve
AFT—Advanced Freefall Techniques
AGL—Above Ground Level
AJM—Assistant Jumpmaster
ANG—Air National Guard
AO—Aeronautical Orders
ARC—Air
ARR—Automatic Rip Cord Release
DOD—Department of Defense
DRU—Direct Reporting Unit
DODPM—Department of Defense Pay Manual
DZ—Drop Zone
DZC—Drop Zone Controller
EP—Emergency Procedures
FFM—reefall Maneuvering
FOA—Field Operating Agency
HAHO—High-Altitude High-Opening Technique
HALO—High-Altitude Low-Opening Technique
HARP—High-Altitude Release Point
HDIP—Hazardous Incentive Pay
HGRP—High Glide Ratio Parachute
HOSM—Host Operations Systems Management
JRF—Jump Records Folder
MAJCOM—Major Command
MFF—Military Freefall
MSL—Mean Sea Level
MTT—Military Training Team
OJT—On the Job Training

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

PCS—Permanent Change of Station

PJ—Pararescueman

PJM—Primary Jumpmaster

PPP—Personnel Parachute Program

PPPM—Parachute Program Manager.

QAP—Quality Assurance Program

TO—Technical Order

TPP—Test Parachute Program

TOT—Time Over Target

WDI—Wind Direction Indicator

Terms

Advanced Freefall Techniques (AFT) Trainer—A MFF parachutist designated in letter by the unit commander who is qualified to instruct/evaluate basic freefall parachutist in AFT skills.

Aerial Power Line Restrictions—For the purpose of this publication, all restrictions apply to aerial power lines operating at 50 volts or greater.

Assault Zone—A generic term used to include drop zone (DZ), extraction zone (EZ), landing zone (LZ), recovery zone (RZ), and helicopter landing zone (HLZ).

Drop Zone Controller—Qualified individual in charge of a DZ operation who represents the appropriate commander as provided in the mission directive.

Drop Zone Safety Officer—The appointed representative of the airborne commander who is responsible for the safe operation of the drop zone. Specific duties and responsibilities vary according to the using airborne unit's standard operating procedures (SOPs).

Drop Zone Support Team—Qualified U.S. Army/Marine Corps team responsible for supporting DZ operations IAW this publication and memorandum of agreement.

Drop Zone Support Team Leader—Individual in charge of U.S. Army/Marine Corps DZST.

Ground Marked Release System—A procedure used by ground forces to determine and mark the release point for an airdrop.

Mean Effective Wind—A theoretical wind of constant velocity and direction, extending from the surface to a predetermined altitude above the ground.

Military Freefall—Those procedures that employ operational personnel with their equipment from an aircraft using freefall for the initial exit and parachute for the final descent and landing.

Opening Delay—The time between jumper exiting aircraft and activation of main parachute.

Point of Impact—The point on the drop zone where the first airdropped parachutist or equipment load is expected to land.

Raised Angle Marker—A device used to mark the point of impact during airdrops. A triangular shaped marker constructed of bright orange material, six feet wide at the base (minimum) and 6 feet high (minimum), displayed at a 60 degree angle into the direction of flight.

Ram Air Parachute System—US Army equivalent of a HGRP.

Release Point—The point over the drop zone where personnel or equipment should exit the drop.

Special Operations Forces—Aircraft, aircrew, and ground forces identified in Annex E, Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan as trained and equipped to conduct special operation missions.

Static line—Parachuting operations that activate the parachute automatically upon exit from the aircraft.

Theater Airlift Liaison Officer—An airlift qualified, aircrew officer assigned to an Army or Marine Corps unit to advise and assist that unit on airlift matters.

Trailing Edge—Represents the imaginary line extending between the left and right rear corners of a surveyed drop zone.

Training Delay—A period of 30 consecutive days in which a individual entered into a training upgrade/requalification/refresher program goes without accomplishing the next jump training event of the program.

Unilateral—Describes an Air Force only operation. A unilateral mission will not be considered a joint operation merely because the parachutists or loads are from another service. Example: an Air Force reserve airlift unit conducting training airdrop missions using Army paratroopers or when Army paratroopers jump with Air Force personnel on an Air Force unit's operation.

Attachment 2

DOD PARACHUTING PUBLICATIONS

This attachment provides a listing of additional parachuting publication available through routine PDO channels.

AFI 11-209, *Air Force Participation in Aerial Events*, Feb 94

AFI 11-401, *Flight Management*, Jun 94

AFI 11-402, *Aviation and Parachutist Service, Aeronautical Ratings and Badges*, Jul 94

AFI 11-403, *Aerospace Physiological Training Program*, Jul 94

AFI 11-409, *High Altitude Airdrop Mission Support Program*, Sep 95

AFI 13-217, *Assault Zone Operations*, May 96

AFJI 13-210, *Joint Airdrop Inspection Records, Malfunction Investigations, and Activity Reporting*, XXX 96

COMNAVSPECWARCOMINST 3000.3, *Naval Special Warfare (NSW) Air Operations Manual*. (Request for this document may be referred to the Naval Special Warfare Command, Code N3), Jun 91 (Chg 2, Feb 92)

DA PAM 25-30, *Consolidated Index of Army Publications and Blank Forms*, Oct 94 (Chg 2, Apr 95)

DA PAM 25-33, *The Standard Army Publications System (STARPUBS)*: Revision of the DA 12-Series Forms, Usage and Procedures, Jun 68

DA PAM-310-10, *The Standard Army Publications System (STARPUBS)--Users Guide*, Oct 82

FM 10-500-2/TO 13C7-1-5--*Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment: Rigging Airdrop Platforms*, Nov 90 (Chg 1, Dec 92)

FM 10-500-3/TO 13C7-1-11, *Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment: Rigging Containers*, Dec 92

FM 10-516/TO 13C7-1-13, *Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment: Reference Data For Airdrop Platform Loads*

FM 10-538-/TO 13C7-1-18, *Rigging Naval Emergency Air Cargo Delivery Systems (NEACDS)*, Aug 82

FM 10-542 / TO 13C7-51-21 / NAVSEA SS400-AD-MMO-010, *Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment: Rigging Loads For Special Operations*, Oct 87 (Chg 2, Sept 94)

FM 10-553 / TO 13C7-18-41 Dec 81, *Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment: Rigging Ammunition*, (Chg 1, Oct 83)

FM 31-19, *Military Free Fall Parachuting Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures*, Feb 93

FM 57-38, *Pathfinder Operations*, Apr 93

FM 57-220/TO 14D1-2-1-121, *Static Line Parachuting Techniques and Training*, Aug 96

FM 100-27/AFM 2-50, *USA/USAF Doctrine for Joint Airborne And Tactical Airlift Operations*, Jan 85 (Chg 1, Mar 85)

NAVAIR A6-215PC-MEB-ODQ, *Maintenance Instructions With Illustrated Parts Breakdown, Industrial Sewing Equipment*, SN 0817-LP-316-3000, May 86

NAVAIR 00-25-100, *Naval Air Systems Command Technical Manual Program*, SN 0800-LP-000-0690, Jul 94

NAVAIR 00-35QH-2, *NAVAIR Allowance List: Aviation Life Support Systems and Airborne Operational Equipment for Aircraft Squadrons Navy and Marine Corps*, SN 0800-LP-010-46SO, Mar 95

NAVAIR 13-1-6.1, *Aviation-Crew Systems, Inflatable Survival Equipment*, SN 0813-LP-000-1136, May 80 (Chg 16, Nov 91)

NAVAIR 13-1-6.2, *Emergency Personnel and Drogue Parachute Systems*, Jan 86, SN 0813-LP-000-2213 (Chg. 12, Oct 94)

NAVAIR 13-1-6.4, *Aviation-Crew Systems, Oxygen Equipment*, SN D613-LP-006-6590 (RAC 20, May 94)

NAVAIR 13-1-6.5, *Aviation-Crew Systems, Rescue and Survival Equipment*, SN 0813-LP-004-3160, Jul 91 (Chg 1, Aug 93)

NAVAIR 13-1-6.7, *Aviation-Crew Systems, Aircrew Personnel Protective Equipment*, SN 0813-LP-000-2523, Apr 89 (Chg 5, May 93)

NAVAIR 13-1-19/TM 43-0 02-1 / TO 13C3-1-10, *Procedures for the Destruction of Air Delivery Equipment To Prevent Enemy Use*, SN 0813-LP-007-9000, Apr 74 (Chg 1, Dec 80)

NAVAIR 13-1-20 / TO 14D1-2-396, *Operational and Service Instructions, Personnel Parachute, Types A/P28S-17 and -18*, SN 0813-LP-011-0510, Apr 86 (Chg 6, Sep 93)

NAVAIR 13-1-21, *Organizational Maintenance With Illustrated Parts Breakdown, MT-IXS/SL Ram Air Parachute Assembly*, SN 0813-LP-342-5000, Sept 87

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NAVSEAINST 13512.1, *Premeditated Personnel Parachute (P3) Equipment Authorized for Navy Use (ANU)*, SN 0693-LD-054-9250, Mar 90

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SN 0910-LP-148-7100, Sep 88

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NWC TM 5749, *Interim Maintenance Instruction for 24 Foot Diameter Free Fall Chest Reserve Parachute* (Request for this document may be referred to the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division, Code 463000D), Feb 86

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TM 5-4220-201-12, *Operator and Maintenance Manual Life Preserver, Underarm Parachutist, Type B-7. C02 Inflated*, FSN 4220-657-2197, Dec 70 (Chg 1, Mar 74)

TM 09770A-12&P/1, *Operational Instructions and Organizational Maintenance With Illustrated Parts Breakdown, Ram Air Parachute Assembly MC-5*, NSN 1670-01-367-0304. (Request for this document may be referred to the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division, Code 463000D), Jan 93

TM 10-500-7 / TO 13C7-1-10, *Airdrop Recovery Procedures*, May 66 (Chg 2, Mar 72)

TM 10-1670-201-23/TO 13C-1-41, *General Maintenance of Parachutes and Other Airdrop Equipment*, Oct 73 (Chg 7, May 90)

TM 10-1670-202-20P/TO 13C5-14-14, *Organizational Maintenance Repair Parts and Special Tool Lists, Parachute Cargo 28-Foot Diameter, Nylon Canopy, Type T-7A (Converted)*, May 65

TM 10-1670-202-25, *Organizational, Field, and Depot Maintenance, Parachute Cargo 28-Foot Diameter, Nylon Canopy, Type T-7A (Converted)*, Jan 62 (Chg 2, Feb 64)

TM 10-1670-240-20/TO 13C7-49-11, *Organizational Maintenance Manual Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List For Miscellaneous Airdrop Canvas, Webbing, Metal, and Wood Items*, Apr 70 (Chg 19, Sep 91)

TM 10-1670-251-12, *Lowering Devices, Cargo and Personnel; 500 LB. Capacity*, Apr 70 (Chg 2, Aug 77)

TM 10-1670-264-13&P/TO 14D1-2-451, *Organizational and DS Maintenance Manual Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List For MC-3 Free Fall Personnel Parachute System*, Jun 77 (Chg 8, Apr 91)

TM 10-1670-265-12&P / TO 13C7-1-21, *Operator's and Organizational Maintenance Manual Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List for High Altitude Airdrop Resupply System: 2,000 Pound Capacity*, Oct 82 (Chg 1, Aug 86)

TM 10-1670-269-23&P/TO 14DI-2-462-2/TM 01135B-23&P, *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual* (Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) for Parachute, Personnel Type: 24-Foot Diameter, Troop, Chest, Reserve, NSN 1670-00-892-4218, 1 Jul 91 (Chg 1, Aug 92)

TM 10-1670-271-23&P/TO 14DI-2-464-2/TM 01136B-23&P, *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual* (Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) For Parachute, Personnel Type: 35-Foot Diameter, T-10B Troop Back Parachute Assembly NSN 1670-00-5910720, 1 Sept 88 (Chg 3, Jan 93)

TM 10-1670-272-23&P/TO-14DI-2-463-2/TM 04296C-23&P, *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual* (Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) For Parachute, Personnel

Type: 35-Foot Diameter, MCI-1B Troop Back Parachute Assembly NSN 1670-00-5980751, 1 Sept 88 (Chg 5, Mar 94)

TM 10-1670-281-23&P/TO 13C5-32-2 / NA 13-1-32, *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual* (Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) For Parachute, Cargo Type: 64-Foot Diameter, Model G-12D, NSN 1670-00-893-2371 and Model G-12E, NSN 1670-01-065-3755, Oct 90 (Chg 3, Dec 93)

TM 10-1670-282-23&P/TO 13C5-30-2 / NAVAIR 13-1-33, *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual* (including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) for Parachute, Cargo Type: 34-Foot Diameter, Model G-14, Low-Velocity Cargo Parachute, NSN 1670-00-999-2658, Sep 91 (Chg 1, Jun 93)

TM 10-1670-287-23&P/TO 14D1-2-468-2/TM 09011A-23&P/NA 13-1-38, *MC-4 Ram Air Free fall Personnel Parachute System*, NSN 1670-01-306-2100, Jan 92 (Chg 2, Nov 92).

TM 10-1670-288-23&P/TO 14D1-2-465-2, *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual* (Including Repair Parts and Special Tool, List) for Interim Ram Air Parachute System Models MT-1XX, MT-1XR, MT-1X CCT, Dec 87

TM 10-1670-292-23&P/TO 14D1-2-466-2, *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual* (Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) for Parachute, Personnel Type: 35-Foot Diameter, MCI-1C Troop Back Parachute Assembly NSN 1670-01-262-2359, Sept 88 (Chg 3, Nov 92)

TM 10-3530-202-10, *Operator manual; Sewing Machines For The Repair of Parachutes and Allied Equipment*, Singer Models 131W113, 7-33, 97-10, 17W15, 55-5, 111W155, 111W151, Apr 65 (Chg 1, Apr 73)

TM 10-3530-202-23&P, *Organizational and Direct Support Maintenance Repair Parts and Special Tools List; Sewing Machines for The Repair of Parachutes and Allied Equipment*, Singer Models 112W116, 113W113, 7-33, 97-10, 17W15, 55-5, 111W155, 111W151, Apr 74

TM 10-3530-202-24, *Organizational and Field Maintenance Manual. Sewing Machines for The Repair of Parachutes and Allied Equipment*, Singer Models 112W116, 131W113, 7-33, 97-10, 17W15, 55-5, 111W151, Jun 64 (Chg 1, Apr 67)

TM 750-244-1-2, *Procedures For The Destruction of Life Support Equipment To Prevent Enemy Use*, Oct 71

TO 0-1-01, *Technical Order Index: Numeric Index, Alphabetical Index, Cross Reference Table*, Nov 94

TO 0-1-02, *Technical Order Index: General Technical Orders*, Aug 94

TO 00-5-1, *Air Force Technical Order System*, Feb 93 (Chg 1, Dec 93)

TO 00-5-2, *Technical Order Distribution System*, Oct 93

TO 14D1-1-2, *Cleaning of Parachute Assemblies*, Jul 89

TO 15X-2-6-1/TM 10-1660-276-12&P, *Operation and Maintenance Instructions With Illustrated Parts Breakdown, Portable Pre-Breather Oxygen System, Portable Oxygen System, Oxygen Charging System, 106 Cubic Inch Portable Oxygen System*, Jan 83 (Chg 3, May 89)

Attachment 3**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING AND MAINTAINING INDIVIDUAL JUMP RECORD FOLDER (JRF) AND AF FORM 922, INDIVIDUAL JUMP RECORD**

A3.1. Purpose. The JRF is used to maintain a permanent repository for:

A3.1.1. AF Form 922, **Individual Jump Record**. Used to maintain certified records of parachute jump qualification and experience.

A3.1.2. AF Form 1887, **Request and Authorization for Aeronautical Orders**. Aeronautical orders are used: to initiate, modify, or terminate jump status and establish or terminate entitlement to Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay (Jump Pay) according to the Department of Defense Pay Manual (DoDPM) and Air Force finance publications that apply.

A3.1.3. Other source documents affecting an individual's jump status or associated qualifications.

A3.2. Maintenance and Disposition of the JRF.

A3.2.1. Flight management offices (FMO) establish and maintain a JRF for:

A3.2.1.1. Each US Air Force member assigned or attached for jump duty to an Air Force organization serviced by the FMO.

A3.2.1.2. Each US Air Force member assigned or attached for jump duty with another US or foreign military service in an area supported by the FMO.

A3.2.1.3. Any qualified non-US Air Force individual assigned or attached to a serviced US Air Force unit for jump duty when a written requirement for establishing and maintaining a JRF is provided by that unit's commander.

A3.2.2. The 94th Airman'ship Training Squadron will maintain JRFs on all USAF Academy parachutists.

A3.2.3. Parachutists who are qualified, authorized, and required to perform jump duties must provide the servicing FMO with a certified copy of an AF Form 922 after jumps have been performed. Certification must be by the commander (or designated representative) of the organization to which the individual is assigned or attached for jump duty.

A3.3. File Construction. The JRF will be made with the following standard General Service Administration (GSA) items:

A3.3.1. Pressboard folder, legal size, NSN 7530-00926-8982, or the equivalent.

A3.3.2. Pressure-sensitive labels, NSN 7503-0057704368, or the equivalent.

A3.3.2.1. Type the member's name in capital letters and SSN on the label. Additional information may be included on the label if desired.

A3.3.2.2. On folders that have a continuous tab, place the label on the inside left corner. On folders that have a partial tab, center the label on the inside of Tab.

A3.4. File Content. The following will be on the left side:

- A3.4.1. Current aeronautical order requiring the member to perform parachute jump duty.
- A3.4.2. A copy of the assignment order providing the basis for current jump status.
- A3.4.3. Copies of all other previously issued orders that initiated or terminated parachute jump status.
- A3.4.4. The current AF Form 1042 certifying the current medical qualification of the individual.
- A3.4.5. A copy of the aeronautical order awarding the basic parachutist's rating and any subsequent orders upgrading that rating.
- A3.4.6. Copies of the certificates or orders showing the courses were completed at approved parachute training schools including upgrade to JM.
- A3.4.7. Items in paragraph A2.4.1 through A2.4.3 must be maintained, in that order, at the top of the documents filed on the left side. All other documents must be filed in chronological order.
- A3.4.8. When both an Flight Record Folder (FRF) and a JRF are maintained for a member, items maintained in the FRF are not required in the JRF.

A3.5. Logging Parachute Jumps. Provide an initial AF Form 922 with all applicable items completed.

Table A3.1. Items to Complete on the AF Form 922.

Name	Self-explanatory
Grade	Self-explanatory
SSN	Self-explanatory
Unit	The unit assigned to or attached for jumping
Individual Jump Entries	Self-explanatory
Date	Self-explanatory
Aircraft (MDS)	Enter the aircraft mission, design, and series
Type of Jump	Place an "X" to indicate the type of jump
Jump Conditions	Place an "X" in the appropriate block
Duty	Place an "X" in the block under jump duty performed
Type Parachute	Self-explanatory
Jump Altitude	Enter jump altitude (exit altitude if free-fall)
DZ/Location	Self-explanatory
Remarks	Use to explain jumps listed as "other," enter free-fall time, and other pertinent remarks as required.
Certification	Completed annually by the individual and FMO during the annual review of the JRF.
Date	Self-explanatory
Name and grade of certifying official	Self-explanatory
Date	Self-explanatory
FMO Rep Signature	Self-explanatory
Member's Signature	Self-explanatory
Entered into AFORMS by (Name)	Self-explanatory
Date Entered	Self-explanatory

A3.5.1. Until the AFORMS parachutists module is in use, flight managers must consolidate individually submitted AF Forms 922 at the end of each calendar quarter. The quarterly AF Form 922 serves as a cover sheet for the total individual jump record forms for the quarter. The consolidated quarterly AF Forms 922 must include the totals by type of jump, jump conditions, and jump duty on the bottom jump entry line of the form.

A3.6. Annual Certification of Jump Records. The FMO requires that all persons for whom they establish or maintain a JRF complete an annual certification of the folder.

A3.7. Disposition. Jump records of individuals who are removed from jump duty are returned to the member for retention pending subsequent jump duty. Inactive parachutists are not tracked as such in the

Air Force Operations Resource Management System. Members who hold both parachutist and aircrew positions are tracked as aircrew members according to AFI 11-402.

Attachment 4

APPLICATION FOR PARACHUTISTS BADGE

MEMORANDUM FOR (Servicing HOSM Office)

FROM: (Functional Address Symbol)

SUBJ: Application for Parachutist Badge

Under AFI 11-410, paragraph 2.5, request award of (basic, senior, master,) parachutist's badge.

I submit the following for this application:

1. Applicant's full name, grade, SSAN.
2. Military address of applicant.
3. Current duty, primary, and control AFSC
4. Personnel assignment action or aeronautical order.
5. Date current flying Class III physical will expire:
6. Date and place of parachutist's training:
7. Number of jumps performed:
8. Inclusive date of parachutist's duty/training.

From To AFSC Duty Description

(signature)

(typed name, grade, USAF, SSN)

Attachments:

1. Aeronautical Order
2. Certificate of Training

1st IND

(Squadron Operations Officer military address)

Member is assigned to position number ____ of the unit manning document with an effective date of _____

(Signature element)

Attachment 5**REQUEST FOR VOLUNTARY DISQUALIFICATION FROM PARACHUTIST DUTY**

MEMORANDUM FOR (Functional Address/Name of Immediate Commander)

FROM: (Functional Address Symbol/Name of Applicant)

SUBJECT: Request for Voluntary Disqualification From Parachutist Duty

I voluntarily request disqualification from parachutist duty. I understand voluntary disqualification from parachutist duty is permanent. The following information supports this request:

1. Current AFSC, duty title, aviation service code, and military address:
2. Date of current parachutist rating:
3. Total months performing parachutist duty:
4. A copy of my AF Form 922 and copy of my records review report of individual personnel (RIP).
5. I request disqualification for the following reasons:

(Applicant's Signature)
(Applicant's Typed Name, Grade, SSAN)

Attachment(s):

As Required

1st Ind, (Functional Address Symbol/Name of Immediate Commander or Designated Representative)

TO: (Functional Address Symbol of Next Higher Reviewing Authority)

1. Applicant (is)(is not) under consideration for involuntary disqualification from parachute duty.
2. Applicant (is)(is not) awaiting trial by courts-martial.

3. Applicant (is)(is not) being considered for (voluntary)(involuntary) separation.
4. Applicant (is)(is not) (projected)(selected) for assignment to a parachutist duty position.
5. If the applicant is disqualified for aviation service, I (will)(will not) require a replacement.
6. I have interviewed the applicant making this request and I believe granting this request (is) (is not) in the best interest of the Air Force for the following reasons:

(Commander's Signature) (Commander's Typed Name, Grade, Duty Title)

Attachment(s)

As Required

Attachment 6

REQUEST FOR REQUALIFICATION FOR PARACHUTE DUTY

MEMORANDUM FOR (Servicing HOSM Office)

(Commander's Functional Address Symbol)

IN TURN

FROM: (Applicant's Functional Address Symbol, Name)

SUBJ: Request for Requalification for Parachute Duty

According to AFI 11-410, paragraph 2.10, I request requalification for parachute duty. I understand the USAF will not approve this request unless a parachute duty position vacancy exists (needs of the Air Force), and my requalification will not become effective until I am assigned to a parachute duty position.

The following information supports my request:

1. Current duty AFSC, duty title, and military address:
2. Previous parachute jump status duty AFSC/Duty Title:
3. Aeronautical Orders (Atch 1). (Include copies of AOs confirming previous parachute duty and imposing disqualification.)
4. Medical Examination (Atch 2). (Include a copy of current SF 88, **Report of Medical Examination**, and SF 93, **Report of Medical History**, completed in accordance with requirements outlined in AFMAN 48-123.)
5. AF Form 922, Individual Jump Record (Atch 3). (Include a copy of AF Form 922 with all sections current. The record should include the date of last parachute jump.)
6. Additional Statements (Atch 4). Include a statement to verify the applicant did not fail to attain or maintain parachute qualification or submit a request for voluntary disqualification for aviation service. Negative statements must be furnished, if applicable.)

I have accomplished all required actions to remove previous impediments to aviation service. Documentation of these actions is attached.

(Applicant's Signature)

(Applicant's Typed Name, Grade, SSAN)

Attachments:

1. Aeronautical Orders
2. Medical Examination
3. AF Form 922
4. Additional Statements

Attachment 7

SAMPLE 24-HOUR PARACHUTE MALFUNCTION/INCIDENT REPORT

FROM: *Your Unit*

TO: HQ USAF/XOOS (FAX DSN 225-1465)

Your MAJCOM POC

DATE & TIME OF MALFUNCTION/INCIDENT:

LOCATION OF MALFUNCTION/INCIDENT:

NAME/RANK/SSN OF PARACHUTIST(S) INVOLVED:

NAME/RANK OF PRIMARY JUMPMaster:

DESCRIPTION OF WHAT HAPPENED AND CURRENT STATUS:

INJURIES:

DAMAGE TO EQUIPMENT:

TYPE OF JUMP:

TYPE OF AIRCRAFT:

TYPE OF PARACHUTE:

EXIT ALTITUDE (AGL & MSL):

OPENING ALTITUDE (AGL) FOR MFF:

JUMP CONDITIONS:

FLYING UNIT:

POC & DSN FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

REMARKS:

